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THE CHICAGO EAGLE.

of the Chicago board of trade Tuesday, forced to its present level by the foreign demand, which has caused the most sensational spurs in the Liverpool and continental markets.
The world looks to America this year for its supply of breadstuffs. In every other quarter of the globe crops, it is reported, have failed. According to recent estimates Europe will require about 50 per cent. more wheat this year than was imported last year.
It is an unprecedented condition of things that India is an importer of cereals. Shipments have already been made from San Francisco and within the last few weeks the situation in India has taken on a serious aspect. Famine is threatened, and one of the greatest wheat-producing countries in the world this year cannot be considered a competitor of the United States. The earliest demand from the Orient was induced by speculation, but has been continued by actual need.
Russia is one of the most important sources of supply, but higher prices have caused no increase in exports, which is regarded as proof of the shortage of its crops. Recent estimates place the yield of Russia, including Poland, at about 32,000,000 quarters, against 42,000,000 quarters last year.
The harvest in the Argentine republic does not take place until December, but damage to crops by locusts and drought has been reported, while a factor which works against the export movement is the lower gold premium at Buenos Ayres.
Australia is a negative quantity. Of late no exports have been reported, drought having caused a great reduction in the wheat yield and no surplus in the days of '90, '91 and '92, which are piled up in their offices.
With construction companies, structural and building contractors and furnishers of materials there is a dearth of business in strong contrast. In almost every salesman's desk in any of those offices there are figures for material in office buildings, apartment houses, mercantile blocks, flats and small store buildings, with the names of the contractors who are to do the work if it is ever done. The millions that these estimates foot up partly represent the construction work held in abeyance until after election is over.
The architects are all agreed that the building interests of the country are on the eve of such prosperity as prevailed during the three years just preceding the panic of 1893. If the financial agitation gets settled on the side they wish all the men engaged in the building trades in Chicago will be kept busy for scores of months to come.
Plans are in D. H. Burnham's office now that would keep the construction in progress for more than a year. Mr. Burnham said: "The plans in our hands and awaiting election returns foot up \$6,020,000." Mr. Graham, secretary of the firm, said: "On one job that is tied up in our hands there is work for 400 men eight months. That is but one of the big mercantile buildings which will be put in course of erection in the very heart of the city. In several of the total cost of which ranges from \$300,000 to \$800,000, the contracts are signed and acknowledged, but in each there is an election clause. I am confident that if McKinley is elected all the building trades will be busy at once and continue so. With many there is a feeling of confidence already, but not a great deal will be accomplished until the returns are counted."
Henry Ives Cobb and other big designing architects corroborated the statement made by the members of Mr. Burnham's firm. What is true in the large offices is true in the smaller ones to a proportionate extent. The testimony of the smaller architects and contractors for small mercantile and flat buildings was that loans are tied up, small investors refusing to take action until they saw which way the election was going.
H. L. Black, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, said: "We take no contracts under \$200,000, and our clients are not men who will sign contracts and pour out money until they know what they are doing and what kind of government we are going to have. We have now under consideration in Chicago and throughout the country millions of dollars' worth of work. It will go forward with a rush if McKinley is elected. Under the present conditions not any of it will be commenced immediately. If Bryan and free silver prevails it will not be done at all."
John C. Fleming, western sales agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, said: "I have seen dozens of contracts which are dependent entirely upon the outcome of election, and they involve the expenditure of millions. Last week a man from Milwaukee came down with a copy of a contract in his pocket for an improvement that will cost \$800,000. The contract was conditioned on the election of McKinley, and the Milwaukee man came to arrange for the purchase of a battery of steam boilers on the same basis. However, he had so much faith in the Canton man's election he has prepared to go on with his work now. There are many others like this one."
The offices of the Union Construction Company, Rookery building, contain estimates on two apartment houses to be built on the north side provided the election isn't against the gold standard. They have also the estimates for a West Side office building and numberless flats and small store buildings. These buildings will cost all the way from \$5,000 to \$50,000, and are sure to be built, the contractors claim, as soon as McKinley bonfires begin to burn.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The rapid advance in the price of wheat is of great importance to the United States and of significance to the rest of the world. That the prosperity of this nation mainly depends upon its agricultural produce is reasserted, and after so long a period of depression the increase in prices is placed in the strongest light for contemplation.
The time-honored principle of political economy that the value of a commodity is fixed by the surplus of that commodity finds a forcible illustration. In the six weeks of the advancing grain markets wheat has increased in price from 57 cents to 78 cents at the close

factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider unsafe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not borrow. The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new life and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.—Tilden's letter of acceptance, 1876.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Capt. John R. Tanner, Republican candidate for Governor, is a typical American citizen, and an ideal nominee of the party of progress, industry, energy and honesty. Born in Warrick County, Ind., in 1844, he secured the education of the average farmer boy, and early laid the foundation of that sturdy and patriotic manhood which he has since exhibited. He was a gallant soldier in Illinois regiments, and served with distinction for the Union. Subsequently he purchased farm land in Clay County, where he still tills the soil. He has always been a worker among the people; he has hauled cord wood and run a saw mill and done every kind of manual labor which commands a man to the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held office by the choice of the people and by executive election, and he was faithful and honest to every trust. Whether as sheriff of his home county of Clay, as Senator from the then 44th district, as treasurer of the State of Illinois, as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and as sub-treasurer of the Federal Government at Chicago, he discharged the duties of office in a manner to earn official and popular commendation.

DANIEL D. HEALY.

Daniel D. Healy, president of the Board of County Commissioners, who is the candidate for another term in the same office, has been a resident of Chicago since 1851. During the war he was an engineer in Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats and in 1871 he became an engineer in the city fire department, in which capacity he served twelve years. From 1882 he served in the Circuit Court under Judges Collins and Barnum and was then put in the County Comptroller's office by Henry Wolf. For eight years following he was County Comptroller. He was born in Ireland in 1847. His record as president of the board has been excellent.

George Du Maurier's career was, on its own plane, extraordinary. Seldom has a man of advanced years, who has made a great success in one field of art, scored an even greater success in another field. Du Maurier had been known for a score of years as a skilful, if not highly imaginative, draughtsman, a genial and often witty depicter of fashionable follies. He did not rank among the really great men who have made Punch an institution in England, but he was a swift, sure and always tasteful illustrator of a high class. His literary ability was unknown until he wrote "Peter Ibbotson," which attracted instant attention. This was followed by "Trilby." If merit were estimated by popularity alone that book would outrank anything since—well, since Tupper. It was read and read over, recited, dramatized and satirized, until it became a household word of no small degree of terror. We suppose very few people read it nowadays, yet it is a work of considerable brilliancy and attractiveness, lightly and tastefully done, and better than many yards of the dull stuff which pretends to permanency. At any rate, it can be said of Du Maurier as it was said of Garfield, "he has added to the gaiety of nations," and this is no small encomium when one considers how the world is stupefied with novels of purpose and theological theses in the form of fiction.

The late American Willie Astor has been the victim of so many "wild rumors" since he began to direct the affairs of Great Britain that it is gratifying to see Julian Ralph rush to his defense when he is being subjected to a particularly annoying report. Some enemy in the United States doubtless was responsible for the belittling statement that Mr. Astor had decided to wed the Princess Victoria of Wales. Mr. Astor naturally has treated the slander with contempt, but his silence encouraged the spread of the report until finally it was published in two newspapers in London. Mr. Ralph has been prompt to set the world right, and we quote the words which will rehabilitate Mr. Astor and restore to him the admiration of his noble associates: "The real truth of the matter has not been hit upon by anybody. Mr. Astor is to marry the queen." Victoria has been surfeited with congratulations recently because of other honors she has won, and it may be prudent to withhold felicitations on this crowning distinction until it is assured that Mr. Astor will not change his mind.

One of those cheerful acrobats who turn somersets in the air from a balloon and think themselves aeronautes repeated the performance at a political rally in Rushville, Ind., with the customary result of getting tangled up in the ropes and the unusual climax of reaching the ground alive. The report says "the horrified spectators stood against," which seems to be the desired goal in these human exhibitions. The balloon, it appears, has a record of having killed four men and two women, and as this acrobat intends to stick to it, another man doubtless will soon be added to the death list, and some other spectators will be more favored because they will be more "horrid" and stand more "against." These fantastic public suicides should be suppressed.

In England the owners of estates above one acre are about 300,000; in France they are 7,000,000. In sixty years, 8,500,000 emigrants have left England, and less than 500,000 have left France. In England, 33 per cent. represents rural population, while in

France it is 75 per cent. In the French postoffice savings banks there are 8000,000,000. Small farms well tilled are the best for the individual and the nation. Small farms will bring increased rural population, better roads, better society, free delivery to farmers, and a bettering of all conditions. The good roads of France are a strength to the nation.

The Ohio Legislature has made a law giving to the family of any one executed by lynch law the right to claim heavy damages from the county in which the lynching occurred. There ought to be some redress for the outrageous lynchings which occur in some Western and Southern States. If a law like this were made general in the States where such outrages occur it might have the effect of diminishing them. It is true in most cases that the lynchers are not property holders or tax payers, but they are the dependents of wealthy men who approve the dastardly deeds when done by others which they are too cowardly rather than too law abiding to take part in themselves.

The consolidation of steam railroads has been proceeding rapidly in the last five years. According to the report of the statistician of the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1893, just published, forty-two companies operating each more than 1,000 miles of road altogether operate 100,714 miles, or over 55 per cent. of the total mileage in the country. In 1890 the roads having over 1,000 miles of track numbered forty and operated in the aggregate 77,752 miles. That is to say, in the five years these large companies have added nearly 25,000 miles of road to their systems.

An evangelist chose Steward, Ok., as the scene of an attack on "women who dance." A large audience had assembled and when the evangelist, warning up to his subject, made a wholesale denunciation against all women who indulged in dancing, the audience rapidly left the building, with the evangelist in front. He started for the railroad station and reached it after enjoying a personal encounter with each member of his late audience. It is believed there will be no diminution of dancing in Steward this winter, and that anti-dancing evangelists will remove this town from their visiting lists.

The prognosticators are pointing out the ill-luck that has followed the young Carr. It was a necessity that he should be married shortly after his father's death. The terrible accident at Moscow followed. He had hardly begun his present trip westward when his ablest minister, Lohano, died. As soon as he left England for France a furious storm swept down on the coast of France, as if to intercept him. There are all sorts of rumors that nihilists and bomb-throwers are anxious to get an opportunity to kill him, and scores of guards and detectives are necessary at every turn. Verily, in Russia it is "unhappy lies the head that wears a crown."

Up to the beginning of September, this year, the Spanish minister of finance reported that \$140,000,000 in Cuban bonds had been expended for the war with the rebels on that island. As the annual deficit for the five previous financial years averaged about \$8,000,000, and the country is now trying to float a loan of \$200,000,000, it will be seen Cuba and the Philippines will have a good-sized debt to pay should the respective revolutions fail. If they should succeed Spain will be practically bankrupt.

The "new woman" fever is raging in Milwaukee. Monday afternoon, as we are informed by a Milwaukee exchange, Mrs. William Plankinton, of that place, gave a "bloomer tea party," attended by 100 ladies in knickerbockers and bloomers. The cake walk was won by Mrs. L. F. Hodges; the high-kicking contest was won by a minister's daughter, and a general athletic contest—jumping, wrestling and boxing—was indulged in. What chance has the old man in Milwaukee now?

A California man, despondent because of bad health, and having conscientious scruples against suicide, made a harrowing confession of a murder, filling it in with horrible details, in hopes of being lynched. It is doubtful if a brain of any but American ingenuity could have conceived such a plan of leaving life. He was disappointed, however, by the law-abiding sentiment of the community, which he had hoped to stir up.

The hard condition of the American abroad is being notably ameliorated. Paris courts have recently decided that the consular has no right to open the lodgers' letters, and now a Berlin magistrate has declared that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms, in spite of the placards disavowing responsibility posted in the rooms.

The Goulds object to a 3-cent fare on their street railways because of the inconvenience of making change. We have an idea that the same protest would not be made were there a proposition to increase the fare to 7 cents.

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax. Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap needs but one trial to prove its value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.



HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

When this friend of the people ran for Mayor in 1893, Gov. Altgeld refused to make a speech for him or to help his candidacy in any way. With the exception of Robert E. Burke, James A. Quinn and a few others, all of Altgeld's present lieutenants fought Harrison at the polls and to a finish.

Here is the way many of the leading Democrats of Chicago line up in this campaign. It is to be seen that the men who formed the majority in the cabinets of Harrison, Hopkins and Cregier are against Bryan and free silver:

Carter H. Harrison's Cabinet, 1879 to 1887.
F. S. Winston, Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
William J. Onahan, City Collector..... Sound Money
Charles H. Schwab, Comptroller..... Sound Money
Lawrence E. McGann, Superintendent of Streets..... Sound Money
Charles S. Waller, Commissioner of Public Works..... Sound Money
Austin J. Doyle, Chief of Police..... Sound Money
Rudolf Brand, City Treasurer..... Sound Money
William C. Seipp, City Treasurer..... Sound Money
W. M. Devine, City Treasurer..... Sound Money

Carter H. Harrison's Cabinet, 1893.
Adolf Kraus, Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
Sigmund Zeisler, Assistant Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
O. D. Wetherell, Comptroller..... Sound Money
H. J. Jones, Commissioner of Public Works..... Sound Money
M. Brennan, Chief of Police..... Sound Money
William C. Asay, Prosecuting Attorney..... Sound Money
John McCarthy, Superintendent of Streets..... Sound Money
M. J. Bransfield, City Treasurer..... Sound Money
Charles D. Gastfield, City Clerk..... Sound Money
Henry F. Donovan, Gas Inspector..... Sound Money
A. J. Toolen, Building Commissioner..... Declined to run on Bryan-Altgeld ticket

DeWitt C. Cregier's Cabinet, 1889 to 1891.
DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor..... Sound Money
William J. Onahan, Comptroller..... Sound Money
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., City Collector..... Sound Money
Fred H. Marsh, Chief of Police..... Sound Money
Franz Amberg, City Clerk..... Sound Money
Jonas Hutchinson, Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
John A. May, Prosecuting Attorney..... Sound Money
Charles S. Purdy, Commissioner of Public Works..... Sound Money
Bernard Roessing, City Treasurer..... Sound Money

John P. Hopkins' Cabinet, from December, 1893 to 1895.
John P. Hopkins, Mayor..... Sound Money
Harry Rubens, Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
J. Mayo Palmer, Corporation Counsel..... Sound Money
John O'Brien, Superintendent of Bridges..... Sound Money
W. E. Crossett, Superintendent Water Department..... Sound Money
The other cabinet officers held over from Carter H. Harrison's administration.

Democratic Park Commissioners.
LINCOLN PARK.
F. H. Winston..... Sound Money
Egbert Jamieson..... Sound Money
WEST PARKS.
John M. Oliver..... Sound Money
E. G. Uihlien..... Sound Money
Carl Moll..... Sound Money
A. J. Graham..... Sound Money
SOUTH PARKS.
John R. Walsh..... Sound Money
William Best..... Sound Money

Federal Democratic Officials.
Washington Hesing, Postmaster..... Sound Money
Martin J. Russell, Collector of Customs..... Sound Money
William J. Mize, Collector of Internal Revenue..... Sound Money
John C. Black, District Attorney..... Sound Money
John W. Arnold, United States Marshal..... Sound Money
Delos P. Phelps, Sub-Treasurer..... Sound Money

Democratic County Officers.
Stephen D. Griffin, Clerk Superior Court..... Sound Money
Frank J. Gaultier, Clerk Circuit Court..... Sound Money

Among the leading Democrats who are against the free and unlimited coinage of silver fraud might be named:
Thomas A. Moran, Jacob H. Hopkins, Martin J. Doyle, Horatio Seymour, Sam M. Burdette, William J. Hynes, John O'Brien, N. M. Blumenthal, William J. Mize, R. A. Waller, Robert J. Smith, Harry Rubens, Z. P. Brossard, Joseph Leiter, William H. Rehm, Lyndon Evans, Adam Ortsseifen, Peter Kiolbassa, Paul O. Stensland, Roger C. Sullivan, Richard Prendergast, A. A. Goodrich, Thomas J. O'Malley, Edward F. Dunne, W. D. Kerfoot, Dunlap Smith, H. E. Hurlbut, Thomas F. Keeley, John McGaffey,
John C. Black, A. W. Green, Franklin McVeagh, Jacob Rehm, Fred Griesheimer, Peter J. Biegler, H. S. Robbins, John T. Shayne, Michael Cudany, Francis S. Peabody, John A. Lynch, George P. Gilman, S. S. Bremer, John H. Ludden, John R. Walsh, Thomas F. Keeley, L. A. Goddard, John A. King, James J. Townsend, John S. Cooke, Peter J. Hennessy, Thomas E. Courtney, Rivers McNeill, John W. Eckart, L. W. Winchester, Herbert Darlington, W. D. Kerfoot, M. M. Kirkman, Fritz Goetz, W. H. Hawes.